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SILK SALE

We place on sale to-day one of the greatest silk bargains ever offered—not old goods taken out of some corner, but new choice Crystal Bengaline Silk—wide wale, in all the newest shades, for 49c a yard, the real value of which is much nearer one dollar. It's a bargain you cannot afford to miss.

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

HAWAIIANS EXCITED AGAIN.

Fear the Natives Will Vote if a Protectorate Is Established.

HONOLULU, Sept. 21, via San Francisco, Sept. 28.—Great excitement has been created here by reports which arrived on the last steamer to the effect that the United States would establish a protectorate over Hawaii, and that an election would be held. The American colony announced that they would not be coerced into the farce of an election which would give the native element control over the foreigners. The public here were pleased with the appointment of Minister Willis, but the annexationists criticize the appointment of Ellis Mills as consul-general, and the provisional government has been considering the advisability of requesting the United States to recall Mills's appointment. He is objected to on account of a preference for the royalist cause he displayed while here as Mr. Blount's secretary. The annexationists say that if Mills be sent here he will be mercilessly snubbed. An official dispatch received from Washington states that the Hawaiian legation there has been assured by Minister Blount and Senator Morgan that some action favorable to annexation will be taken by the United States. A leper outbreak has been at its worst and resisted officers sent to arrest him. Troops were called out, but before they arrived the leper was killed by the police. Robert Louis Stevenson arrived here yesterday from Samoa, the Mariposa. He will remain here a week and proceed to San Francisco on the next steamer. He says there is now peace in Samoa, but that the withdrawal of the British man of war may precipitate trouble. Mr. Stevenson thinks the Germans not capable of maintaining peace in Samoa, and that the presence of an American man of war there is very desirable. Mr. Stevenson says he is now engaged on several new stories.

The famous million-dollar suit of George McFarlane against Claus Spreckles has been decided by the court in favor of Mr. McFarlane, an accounting, but allows him a partition of land and improvements. The estate is capitalized at \$10,000,000, but is actually worth about \$2,000,000.

The cruiser Boston will leave here Sept. 28 for San Francisco. She has been here for over a year.

The sugar planters have refused to pay a bonus of \$12 a head for Japanese labor, demanded by the Japanese government.

UNION SEMINARY.

Arthur C. McGiffert Installed as Professor of Church History.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Union Theological Seminary began its fifty-eighth year to-day. Prof. Arthur C. McGiffert, recently of Lane Seminary, Cincinnati, was installed as professor of church history. In speaking of the possible decrease in the number of students consequent upon the recent ruling of the General Assembly, E. M. Kingsley, secretary, and a director of the seminary, said to-day: "The registration will not be completed for some days, but I expect a slightly smaller attendance than we had last year. The General Assembly has made the motion, and orders declared that it will not hold itself responsible for our teachings. This naturally discredits us to the world at large, but we consider it remarkable that the assembly's action has had so little effect. This institution was founded to be independent of ecclesiastical control. When, in 1850, we entered into relations with the General Assembly, we gave it power to disapprove of any appointment we might make. Although it made no objection to the appointment of Dr. Briggs in 1875, it chose to call his transfer to another chair in this institution a new appointment. To this ruling we objected, and the controversy, which is now a part of our history, has terminated our relations with the assembly. In consequence of its recent action, we resume our former independence."

Mr. Kingsley added that he thought it quite improbable that Dr. Briggs had entered into negotiations with either the Episcopal or the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as has been rumored.

THE BRESS MUZZLED.

Boston Papers Ordered Not to Comment on a Breach of Promise Case.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—The injunctions laid upon the newspapers by Judge Barker, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, forbidding any reporter commenting on the breach of promise case of Van Houten vs. Morse, were obeyed and the morning papers to-day contain no report of the case. Among the lawyers it is believed that there has been an understanding among the justices of the court "that hereafter cases are to be tried in the courts and not in the newspapers," as one of the legal fraternity puts it.

Judge Barker has been on the Supreme Bench two years, having been promoted from the Superior Court by Governor Russell in July, 1891, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice William Allen. He served in the State Legislature as a Representative from Pittsfield. In 1880 he was selected a delegate to the national Republican convention. One who is identified with the case says the reason for the Judge's action is that it is suspected the case is one of blackmail against Mr. Morse, who is an ex-State Senator.

Sets of the G. A. R. edition of The Journal, Sept. 2 to 8, inclusive, will be sent to any address for 25 cents.

IRON HALL'S REPORT

Mr. Failey Tells What the Receivership Has Accomplished.

Another Order Brought to Light—Expenditures for Attorneys' Fees—Factions May Compromise.

The Iron Hall case has been set down for final hearing on Nov. 6. Yesterday morning Receiver Failey, in compliance with the order of the court made on last Monday, filed his report showing the condition of the order at the present time.

As was expected, there were some developments yesterday morning when the case was again called up and another of Judge Taylor's secret orders saw the light of day for the first time. The first step in the proceedings yesterday morning was taken by ex-Judge Howe. He announced that he appeared for the Order of the Iron Hall, and he desired to have the attorneys opposing him state for whom they appeared. He wanted the attorneys to announce whether they still appeared for the plaintiffs or for the receiver. There was considerable argument on this line, and finally Judge Winters announced that the attorney had a right to know who his adversary was. The argument continued and the attorneys for the order said that it was necessary that they be permitted to examine the records in the hands of the receiver.

Judge Winters said: "The receiver might be embarrassed by conflicting orders, as he is now proceeding under an order of Judge Taylor not to exhibit them."

"I have never heard of that order," replied ex-Judge Howe.

The order was in existence, however, and was produced by Mr. Smith. From the order it appeared that on Sept. 20, 1892, William Fletcher, who had been elected supreme accountant of the new order, had petitioned Judge Taylor for permission to examine the books and records in the hands of the receiver. Fletcher was not granted the permission asked for; instead, the court made the following order, which was made public for the first time yesterday:

"That he shall keep and maintain all the records and papers of the order in his possession and under his control, and neither suffer said Fletcher, nor any other person, except an employee of him, the said receiver, to have access to the papers and records in his possession of the order, so that the same shall be preserved in the condition in which they came to him, and afford no opportunity for any person to abstract or otherwise withdraw, alter or change the said books and papers and records from the condition in which they were at the time the receiver was appointed therein. The court makes this order generally for the reason that it is deemed for the best interests of the members and creditors of the defendant that the records and papers shall be preserved wholly in the possession and under the control of the receiver, unless some special reason is shown for exhibiting some particular record or paper to any person, and when such reason is shown the court will make proper order in that behalf."

Following the reading of the secret order there was a bandy of words between the various attorneys as to whether opportunity had been given Mr. C. Davis to examine the records. It was stated that he had, and when this was denied it was said he had been refused a simple opportunity to withdraw his private papers. During the course of this talk Mr. Finch called to mind that the attorneys had not yet shown whom they represented, and it was suggested that, if they were to be permitted to examine the records, they ought to show in whose interests they appeared.

The discussion was ended by Judge Winters making the following entry: "Now the petition filed by the plaintiffs on Monday, Sept. 25, 1893, coming up for consideration, and the court being advised, does sustain the motion, and orders the several attorneys appearing in this case for or in the interest of the defendants shall file herein a statement showing by whom they are employed, what interest they now represent, and if any claim that Mr. McIntosh is now the supreme justice of the order, then to state for the information of the plaintiff when and where he was elected, and who were the electors; also, counsel may state any other facts essential to the case, and the premises; and the defendant, by Daniel Waite Howe, excepts to such ruling, and asks twenty days in which to file a bill of exceptions, which the court ordered."

THE RECEIVER'S REPORT.

When an opportunity presented itself Mr. Taylor arose and handed up the report of Receiver Failey. It was a voluminous document, containing seventy-two typewritten pages. The report shows the total receipts from the date of his appointment, Aug. 23, 1892, to Sept. 26, 1893, to be \$762,168.94. He claims credit, during the same period, amounting to \$70,033.10, leaving a net cash balance in his hands of \$715,135.84.

The assets not covered into cash are as follows: Notes, bonds and securities to the amount, from M. C. Davis, appraised value, \$5,702.50; from branches, face value, \$2,211.40; total, \$7,913.90.

There is still remaining due and unpaid of the reserve fund held by the various branches an amount of \$1,233,643.18.

Claims against the receiver of the Mutual Bank, Savings Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, \$17,333.70.

Claims against the New Jersey Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Camden, N. J., for money deposited with said bank, \$2,277.74.

The receiver reports that the notes, bonds and other securities in his possession are of unexpired value, for the reason that they are unsecured, and some are now past due and payment has been refused.

On the question of the reserve funds in the hands of the various branches the receiver reports that he has been unable to account from each branch. In most cases the branches have been prevented from accounting by litigation in the courts where they are situated. In other cases the reserve funds have been misappropriated by officers of the branches; and in other cases the members have divided the reserve funds and disbanded. In several cases the reserve

funds were deposited with the Mutual Bank, of Philadelphia, at the time of the assignment.

The receiver reports that immediately after his appointment and qualification he employed as attorneys the firm of Taylor & Keith. Upon informing the court of this action, the judge, Hon. N. B. Taylor, directed the receiver to employ as additional counsel the attorneys who had originally appeared for the plaintiffs.

Among the many important matters requiring attention was the money deposited in the Mutual Bank, amounting to \$713,600, which bank had made an assignment (during the trial) to one Stockwell, attorney for the bank, and it was claimed, a party to the fraudulent transactions between the officers of the defendant and the bank. The money constituted almost the entire deposit. The court ordered the defendant to execute such an assignment to the receiver, which was then and there done in the presence of the judge by the defendant.

The report gave the status of the litigation in the various States where suits had been instituted. Receivers have been appointed in the following States: New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, Vermont, Missouri, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, Tennessee and Michigan. Maryland receivers have in their hands about \$80,000, which the courts there will direct to be paid to the receiver here as a proper order of distribution of assets is made. The report continues:

"In Pennsylvania the \$713,000 had been remitted from the banks in Indianapolis in order to induce the receiver to relate to the Mutual Bank from judicial proceedings. It was discovered that this money was claimed by the officers of the bank who were officers of the Iron Hall, and that \$200,000 had been donated to the bank by the defendant, Mr. Hawkins went to Philadelphia and found that Assignee Stockwell had been connected with questionable transactions with the bank. Stockwell was removed and George Graham, of Philadelphia, was appointed receiver. He is collecting the assets of the bank and reducing the same to money. Your receiver is advised that upon attribution of the assets of the bank the same will probably pay about 25 per cent. on the claim of \$713,000. In some other States funds are arrested by attachment proceedings."

"Your receiver makes known to the court that owing to the fact that this cause has been delayed to appeal and otherwise, and no final decree having as yet been entered, he and his counsel have been embarrassed and delayed in carrying out the order of the court concerning the gathering together the funds of the order in the different States. He has avoided, under the direction of Judge Taylor, the expenditure as far as possible, so as to incur no more expense than seemed absolutely necessary, until the question involved in this case should be finally decided by the court."

"It is proper to state that the correspondence and business at the office was very large; that Mr. Taylor practically gave him his entire attention, and that he was in the greater part in the office with the receiver; that often, when matters of moment arose, he consulted with Mr. Harris and Mr. Hawkins, and frequently it was found necessary that the receiver should appear and consult and determine as to the adjustment, and procedure, and action to be had in matters almost continuously arising from day to day."

The recapitulation is as follows:

Receipts classified.	
From M. C. Davis's drawer.	\$602,482.52
Lucinda Brown, note.	445.20
St. Louis, Mo. Sec. 1.	500.00
Certificate of St. Louis, Mo. Sec. 1.	50.00
Branch 123, St. Louis, Mo.	2.92
Co. fee.	5.00
On general fund, from branches.	\$1,332.26
On general fund, from W. J. Barker.	1,120.44
On general fund, from W. J. Barker.	250.57
On general fund, from W. J. Barker.	140.00
On life dividend from branches.	81.30
On Dividend 3.	68.20
Benefit fund.	49,595.50
Reserve fund.	\$82,671.19
Reserve fund (on security) 16,488.75	
Branch fund interest from branches.	1,032.27
Reserve fund interest collected by receiver.	2,180.44

Total.....\$762,168.94

From Davis.....\$5,702.50

From branches.....\$2,211.40

Total.....\$7,913.90

DISBURSEMENTS CLASSIFIED.

Expenses not properly chargeable to receivership.

Salaries to E. J. Walker and Supreme Sitting clerks, due when receiver was appointed.	\$1,147.62
Building and maintenance, improvements, taxes, light and janitor.	1,872.45
Attorneys' fees, including Messrs. Hawkins & Smith, Baker & Daniels and A. C. Harris, attorneys for the receiver, and order of court, Nov. 3, 1892.	15,300.33
Clerk costs, etc.	232.90
Fees on personality.	15.00
Total.	\$18,559.00

Protest fees, proper.

Assignment of securities, Branch 123.	5.00
Express.	18.45
Postage.	150.00
Incidentals.	12.00
Watchman.	1,224.00
Clerk hire.	5,632.75
Transfer of funds.	63.45
Attorneys' fees and expenses in Indiana and other States.	11,023.40
J. F. Failey.	10,000.00

Total disbursements.....\$28,434.10

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Assets not covered into cash are as follows: Notes, bonds and securities to the amount, from M. C. Davis, appraised value, \$5,702.50; from branches, face value, \$2,211.40; total, \$7,913.90.

The receiver makes a statement showing that the order had 1,072 branches, 62,881 members, and the amount of \$1,233,643.18 in reserve funds due at the date of the appointment of the receiver, and \$1,233,643.18 in reserve funds.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The receiver submits a schedule showing the assets and liabilities of the order at the date of the appointment of the receiver, Aug. 23, 1892:

Benefit fund.	\$45,038.40
Reserve fund.	82,671.19
General fund.	25,732.90
Division 3.	29,129.05
Life dividend.	11,528.43
Total.	\$1,300,971.63

Less checks protested, warrants paid, etc.

Balance.....\$1,345,475.23

The reserve fund is thus made up:

Cash.	\$602,482.52
Mutual Bank.	713,334.70
New Jersey Trust.	2,277.74
Tickets in drawer.	6,242.20
Notes, etc.	6,242.20
Total.	\$1,300,190.87

LIABILITIES.

Sick warrants outstanding.	\$15,572.50
Final warrants outstanding.	66,745.00
Checks for sick warrants outstanding.	102.50
General fund warrants outstanding.	1,138.14
Sick claims on file.	448,740.00
Final claims on file.	141,855.00
Sick claims received by receiver.	6,215.00
Final claims received by receiver.	15,960.00
Death claims received by receiver.	2,120.00
Final claims matured Aug. 23.	214,895.00
Death claims on file, life division.	27,015.00
Aug. 23.	6,492.00
Claims on file for supplies, etc.	\$351,960.14
Total.	\$1,115,000.00

MATURING CERTIFICATES.

Certificates maturing Aug. 23 to Dec. 31, 1892.	\$662,550.00
Certificates maturing 1893.	3,897,530.00
Certificates maturing 1894.	6,350,000.00
Certificates maturing 1895.	8,822,975.00
Certificates maturing 1896.	8,288,075.00
Certificates maturing 1897.	6,791,700.00
Certificates maturing 1898.	6,490,900.00
Certificates maturing 1899.	6,490,900.00

The books of the defendant show that the present membership have paid in on as-

sessments the sum of \$7,394,300; total amount paid back to members, \$1,614,200; balance, \$5,780,100.

SOME OF THE EXPENSES.

In the report of disbursements the following items are set down:	
Hawkins & Smith, account to expenses.	\$200.00
Taylor & Keith.	13.30
W. J. Barker, expense to Michigan.	50.00
R. O. Hawkins, expense to Philadelphia.	150.00
Hawkins & Smith, to St. Louis.	27.00
F. T. Ford, to examination of records.	5.00
Taylor & Keith, legal service.	500.00
Denver attorneys.	5.00
Hawkins & Smith, Baker & Daniels.	15,300.33
Augusta, Me., attorneys.	100.00
Vermont attorneys.	100.00
Rhode Island attorneys.	100.00
New Hampshire attorneys.	100.00
Boston attorneys.	250.00
Connecticut attorneys.	150.00
Richmond, Va., attorneys.	150.00
Hawkins & Smith, expenses trip to St. Louis.	105.00
Taylor & Keith, legal service.	1,000.00
Rhode Island attorneys.	264.70
Illinois attorneys.	191.00
Chicago attorneys.	31.45
New York.	142.00
Suit of Glines vs. Iron Hall.	500.00
Baker & Daniels.	42.00
Taylor & Keith, attorneys.	125.00
Illinois attorneys.	342.47
New York attorneys.	2,500.00
A. C. Harris.	1,500.00
Hawkins & Smith, expenses trip to St. Louis.	15,300.33
Attorneys' fees chargeable to the receivership.	11,023.40

The foregoing are the expenses of the receivership.

On Oct. 22, G. W. Bruce, thirty days' services as watchman.....\$60.00

Oct. 22, Robert Bruce, services as watchman.....45.00

Sept. 23, George Bruce, thirty-one days' services as watchman.....62.00

Sept. 23, George Bruce, night services as watchman.....45.00

Nov. 23, Robert Bruce, thirty-one days' services as watchman.....62.00

Nov. 23, Robert Bruce, thirty-one days' services as night watchman.....45.00

Dec. 23, Robert Bruce, thirty days' services as watchman.....45.00

Jan. 23, G. W. Bruce, services as watchman.....45.00

Feb. 23, G. W. Bruce, services as watchman.....45.00

March 23, Robert Bruce, services as watchman.....45.00

April 23, Robert Bruce, services as watchman.....45.00

May 23, Robert Bruce, services as watchman.....45.00

June 23, Robert Bruce, services as watchman.....45.00

July 23, Robert Bruce, services as watchman.....45.00

Aug. 23, Robert Bruce, services as watchman.....45.00

Sept. 23, Robert Bruce, services as watchman.....45.00

Judge Winters scanned the report and said that the receiver should be commended for his fidelity to the order, and that he was glad to see the report first, and it was laid over for ten days.

He then asked that the court give in intimation when he would settle the question as to which faction is now the Iron Hall.

The attorneys on both sides announced that they thought they could agree upon the facts after a conference, and the case was set down for hearing Nov. 6.

CONVENTION OF SPIRITUALISTS.

Twelve Hundred Men and Women Meet at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—Half an hour before the national convention of Spiritualists of the United States was called to order to-day in the big hall of the Auditorium the lobbies and committee rooms were crowded with followers of the faith. No less than 1,200 men and women assembled to discuss matters of general interest and formulate a constitution and by-laws. This work was prosecuted vigorously. The constitution was drafted and read to the assembly. The majority of the delegates are well along in years, but there were many young, sturdy enthusiasts, who were prominent in the committee rooms, and whose optimistic influence was felt when it came to cheering any sentiment that particularly struck the audience as deserving of recognition. In addition to these, there were women who represented the movement from all parts of the country, and a number notably young and pretty.

Mrs. M. E. Cadwallader, a handsome, intellectual looking woman from Philadelphia, in her address, said that she was the last of a long line of Spiritualists, and that she was the last of a long line of Spiritualists, and that she was the last of a long line of Spiritualists.

A good deal of feeling has been excited among the Spiritualists on their having been denied the use of the Memorial Art Palace, but change has taken place, and Mr. Bonney's opinion, concerning their right to be regarded as a religious sect, and he feels that they are now entitled to have the papers given at the convention incorporated with the other papers of the congress. A committee was appointed this morning to draft these papers and forward them to Mr. Bonney.

Members of the prominent Spiritualists who were present during the morning and afternoon sessions were Miss C. Edison, of Washington; Mrs. H. S. Lake, of the Spirit Temple, of Boston; Mrs. L. L. Little, of Boston; and S. N. Ashingwall, president of the First Spiritualists Society of Minneapolis. Others have been selected as follows: Permanent chairman, H. B. Barstow, of New York; vice president, E. J. Moulton, of Grand Rapids; secretary, W. H. Back, of St. Paul.

Donation to Harvard in Peril.

BOSTON, Sept. 28.—It is learned that the donor of \$50,000 to Harvard University, a year ago, to build, equip and maintain a reading room, the identity of whom created a good deal of speculation, was the late Mrs. L. Ames. The amount, which had been paid in installments, and papers pledging Mr. Ames to the fulfillment of this obligation are said to have been drawn up, awaiting his signature at the time of his death. The action of Mr. Ames, Jr. in the matter is awaited with great interest by the officers and friends of Harvard.

Postmaster Assassinated.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 28.—Capt. Thomas Lyles, merchant and postmaster at Midway, about nine miles east of this place, in Bossier parish, was shot and mortally wounded while at his desk, at 12:30 yesterday afternoon, by a man named Frank, who was taking effect in his body. The Captain is quite popular and had few if any enemies, so far as known. The attending physician says there is no hope for his recovery.

Their Absence Would Be Welcome.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The criticisms of Senator Irby for his inability to preserve his status quo after the election of Governor Tillman's whisky are by no means the severest criticisms which are being passed upon members of the legislature.

There are several Senators whose absence from the Capitol on a "dead drunk" would be cheerfully contemplated by the country.

Lesson for Each Generation.

Boston Journal.

Every generation has to learn its own political lessons. It is just a generation ago that the Democratic party was swept from power after passing the Harbison bill, a large part of the population to the south, and displace a financial incompetency which almost wrecked the credit of the government.

SOUTHERN OUTRAGES

Negro Lynchings Warmly Discussed by Colored Preachers.

Bishop Walters and Dr. Thompson Talk Emphatically—Works of the Zion A. M. E. Conference.

The second day of the Missouri Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church was largely attended and full of interest. Yesterday morning was devoted to the reading of his annual address by Bishop Alexander Walters, D. D., of Chicago. Rev. Walters enjoys the distinction of being the world's youngest bishop, and is an exceedingly bright and intelligent minister. Much of his address was devoted to the recent lynching outrages in the South in which the negroes have suffered. Referring to mob violence, he said: "The lynching of negroes for trifling offenses, and in many cases innocent negroes, is increasing at an alarming extent. It has got to be done. The time has come when every minister, white or black, should lift up his voice against these outrages and barbarities. The blood of the innocent creatures calls aloud for vengeance; it is your place by earnest and courageous agitation to help answer their calls. Let us rouse public sentiment in our favor by telling of these heinous crimes, until the good people of this country are moved to speak out in our defense. Thirteen negroes, the vast majority of them innocent, were murdered last week. It is a burning shame upon our civilization. We cannot longer be silent, but must cry aloud, and cry until these outrages are banished from our land."

Dr. J. P. Thompson, of St. Louis, followed in the same line of remarks, but favored colored men doing some of the work on their own account. It was necessary to right his wrong by bloodshed, the negro ought to do it. He thought